FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

NEW FISCAL SCHEME Britain's Gold Supply So Per-

ilously Low That Silver Will Be Utilized

FOR CURRENCY PURPOSES.

The Bi-Metalists Are Accordingly in a Very Happy Frame of Mind Over It.

A VICTORY FOR THEIR VIEWS.

Country Banks and Joint Stock Companies Will Oppose This Latest British Financial Project.

THE ISSUE OF SILVER NOTES

Will Injure Their Heretefere Prefitable Business, Cor segmently They Will Bitterly Fight It.

RAISING THE OLD FORGERY GHOST

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.

LONDON, Jan. 31 .- [Copyrighted.]-The financial schemes outlined by Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech at Leeds, have had, on the whole, a favorable reception. The bi-metallists are delighted with them, because it is believed the proposed 10-shilling note, payable in silver, will grow so quickly in popular favor that the Treasury will be encouraged to make a new £1 note payable in the same metal.

Goschen's proposals would have been recerved a few years ago with general suspicton and disfavor; but bi-metallism is no longer regarded as an enemy of the human race and it is undeniable that the so-called heresy has gained ground It is Suppressed After a Day's Hard Fightin a remarkable manner, thanks, in a large measure, to the persistent, patient, propaganda of the Bi-metallic League. Before taking the world into his confidence, Mr. Goschen took care to assure himself of the general support of some of upon some points and of the benevolent

Country Banks in Opposition.

The chief opposition will come from the private country banks and the London joint stock banks. The former will lose a lucrative small note business, as the new notes, when sanctioned, will be issued solely by the Bunk of England. The joint stock proportion of cash reserves to liabilities. rected infantry attack upon the inst They are private traders, and, as such, deny the right of Government to interfere with their manner of doing business, unless they receive in return, say, some of the privileges enjoyed by the Bank of England.

These objections are not likely to receive much popular support, and Mr. Goschen will probably give them scant consideration. It cannot be denied that London's reserve of gold to liabilities is perilously small. Last month the proportion, calculated upon the return of the joint stock banks, was 11 and 7-10 per cent, and even that was above the average. Mr. Goschen hinted at a compulsory proportion of 25 per cent, but it is more likely to be fixed at 20 per cent. Private bankers are saying that, in this matter of cash reserves, reform should commence at the Bank of England. First Note of Alarm.

It seems that it has been the custom of the Bank of England directors to treat lain bankers' balances like private deposits, and for some days, and it was to lend them freely, so that returns as to not deemed advisable to disturb him by cash reserves don't give anything like a proper idea of the bank's position at any particular moment. The first note of alarm on the subject of

the 10 shifling silver notes was sounded today by the Economist, which is the leading financial paper in this country, It points out that the notes cannot be substituted for silver without considerable expense, "There is a saving," it says, 'in substituting paper for gold cains, because we lose more through the wear and tear of gold coinage than it costs to emit and maintain notes. But there is no such gain to be realised by substituting notes for silver. On the contrary, the cost of maintaining silver notes would be greater than the cost of maintaining silver cur-

curred? Not for that of the working population, who are quite content with silver coins, and would probably prefer them to notes, but for the benefit of bankers and emplayers of labor, who wish to be saved some little trouble or inconvenience."

Raising the Forgery Ghost. The forgery bogey has been brought on to frighten the public in advance against the new notes. It is recalled that when £1 notes were currency in England, they were continually and successfully forged, notwithstanding that quite half a dozen bank forgers were convicted and hanged every

George Cruikshank, the famous carica turist, published a grim parody on the onepound note, with side borders of prison irons and chastlier ornamentation, in the shape of a gallows, with 11 men and women hanged therefrom. The popular outcry became so great that one-pound notes were abolished in 1826; but notes in those days were rulely engraved on thick common paper, and, therefore, easily counterfeited.

The Bank of England notes of the present time are held to be absolutely unchangeable. The last attempt of the kind was made by a syndicate of clever scoundrels in 1863, and utterly failed, although they managed to steal a large quantity of the beautiful water-lined notepaper from the private mills of the Bank of England at Laverstoke.

STILL FOR HOME RULE.

Gladstone Means to Keep Up the Fight While Health Lasts. IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCHA LONDON, Jan. 31.-Gladstone has come to town for the session and has been at the

House of Commons every day this week looking the picture of good health. Ridicu-lous reports have been printed respecting his alleged intention to retire from public life. The Grand Old Man has declared emphatically that so long as his health and strength should last he will keep on fighting for

domerule.
Gladstone is not at all concerned at the socalled negotiations at Boulogne, having been placed in possession of information which enables him to understand the true position of affairs in the Irish camp. Parnell has repudiated the idea of a truce and is at this moment on his way to Ennis, where another great demonstration is to be made in his honor to-morrow.

CRISPI HAS FALLEN.

THE ITALIAN PREMIER MAKES A BAD BREAK IN PARLIAMENT.

An Allusion to a Former Admistra Causes a Member of His Own Cabinet to Desert Him-The Government Defeated

-Crispi Will Resign. ROME, Jan. 31 .- In the debate to-day in the Chamber of Deputies on the spirit taxes bill, Signor Crispi, the Prime Minister, urged that the taxes proposed by the Government were imperatively necessary to prevent Italy from falling again to the servile condition she was in as regards foreign powers in 1874. The Conservative members of the chamber, who were in office in 1874 protested in an uproarious manner against the language of the Prime Minister. Finally the present Minister of Public Works, who was a member of the Cabinet in 1874, left the Treasury bench amid much enthusiasm on the part

of the Conservatives. " Signor Crispi was greatly agitated, and became deathly pale. He tried to explain his words, but he could not be heard above the howls of his opponents. The bill was finally rejected, a large majority of the members voting against it. When the result of the vote was made known, Signor Crispi announced that he would resign. The crisis is complete. It is doubtful whether Signor Crispi will be able to reconstruct the Cabinet

Signor Crispi at 8:30 o'clock to-night proceeded to the Ontrinal Palace to place his resignation in the hands of King Humbert. King Humbert received Premier Crispi, but declined to accept his resignation until he had further considered the situation.

PORTUGAL'S YOUNG REBELLION.

ing in Oporto. OPORTO, PORTUGAL, Jan. 31 .- A revolt

broke out in the streets of this city to-day, which, after desperate fighting, was suppressed by 4:30 P. M. Shortly after the beginning of the revolt

the insurgent troops and a portion of the the great financiers of the city of London Fiscal Guards, and led by two non-commissioned officers, seized the Hotel de Ville neutrality, if not of the public approval, of | in Dom Pedro square and proposed to there and then declare a republic. However, a strong body of loyal troops, composed of artillery and fusiliers, promptly surrounded and laid siege to the Hotel de Ville. When that building was well surrounded, the artillery opened fire upon it, and soon caused the bricks to fly about the heads of the msurgents who defewled the building. The bombardment of banks object to any arbitrary fixation of the by a combined, well laid and cleverly-di-

The fighters behaved grandly, keeping up a rattling fire and advancing at the same time. After a feeble resistance the insurgents surrendered unconditionally. The los on both sides, so far as known, was slight, The insurgents will be tried by court martial, and in all probability the ringleaders will be shot.

REPARATION TO BRADLAUGH.

He Died in Ignorance of What Had Been Done for Him.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCHA LONDON, Jan. 31.—Bradlaugh died without the satisfaction of knowing that the House of Commons had made tardy reparation of the wrong done to him when it prevented him from taking his seat by striking the whole of the entries respecting those iniquities from the proceedings of the House of Commons' records. Bradlaugh had exhausted and semi-conscious allusions to political doings. The position which the deceased had won for himself in Parliamentary life in a few short years, and the respect in which he was held by all parties is remarkable, and in strange con-

trast to the bitter persecution and calumny which he endured ten years ago.

No private member of the House of Commons introduced and passed so many bills for the benefit of the public, as he. It will be difficult to replace him. Bradlaugh will be buried on Tuesday next at Woking, and those attending are requested by relatives, in accordance with his known wish, not to wear

A MOTHER'S SUIT

Asking for Heavy Damages for a Very Peculiar Accident. IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATOR.

LONDON, Jan. 13 .- A case unique in the annals of litigation was decided in Ireland this week. A lady, who was among the susvivors of the disastrous Armagh railway accident and received £800 damages for the injuries she sustained, brought further action against the railway company in respect to her infant, which was born prematurely after the accident, and so malformed that it will probably be an incumbrance for life.

The Judges held the company had entered into no contract to carry the unborn babe. They had issued no ticket for it and had no knowledge of its being in the train. In the the babe and not the railway company, and she must bear the responsibility. The mother was non-suited, accordingly.

A TRIP THROUGH ASIA.

Captain Burnaby's Famous Ride to Khiva to Be Imitated.

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCE.) LONDON, Jan. 31 .- A sensational ride is about to be attempted by an English artillery captain, who has made some mark in steeplechase races. He proposes to start early in March from Quetto and proceed through Aighanistan via Cabul, Balku, Bothara and Khiva and so into Russia,
Bothara and Khiva and so into Russia,
Then across Russia, Poland and Germany
to Calais. He means taking two horses,
leading and riding each in turn, and trusts
to making an average of 200 miles per week.
He will publish a narrative of his adyentures on his return, and the book will probably attract as much interest as Captain Burnaby's work on his famous ride to

A BANKER IN HOT WATER.

The Contested Control of the Irish Funds PARIS, Jan. 31 .- Mr. Parnell's prolongation of the Irish imbroglio is keeping John

Monroe, the American banker of Paris, in hot water. Mr. Munroe is continually being questioned in connection with the Irish funds in his bank.

He says: "The money being deposited in the names of individuals, I am supposed to know nothing of the political bearings of the question involved. This is my invaria-ble rule."

BEATEN BY THEMSELVES.

THE SCOTCH BAILWAY STRIKE FAILED BY BAD MANAGEMENT.

It Is the Same Old Story Over Again With Railway Workers-John Burns Held Partly to Blame - His Intemperate Speeches Were Condemned.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.1 LONDON, Jan. 31 .- The failure of the Scotch railway strike will encourage capitalists and injuriously affect trade unions all over the country, for the struggle in two classes. The men have been beaten simply through trade union mismanagement. Plenty of money was sent from England, and there is actually over £10,000 in the strike treasury to-day. It has, in fact, once more been proved that railway workers, even with the assistance of outside unions, are incapable of winning a strike, and their impotence will continue until they have acquired irresistible strength by combining in one organization embracing every railroad in the United Kingdom.

The last railway strike took place three

years ago, when 2,000 engineers and firement on the Midland road left their work only to sue, cap in hand, within a week or two for reinstatement. Every railway strike, prop-erly so called, has similarly failed, and as one result of this latest disaster, the railway directors confidently anticipate a long period of peace. The more prosperous com-panies are making a show of inquiring voluntarily into the grisvances of their men, and all concessions are the order of the day A curious personal feature of the Scotch struggle is the part taken in it by John Burns. He went to Scotland soon after the fight commenced, and when the men looked like winning, he staked his reputation on the result, and his prestige is consequently to-day badly battered. The Scotchmen have little to thank him for. His intemperate harangues atienated many well wishers.

Finally be quarreled with the local news-

papers and caused mortal offense to the re-porters by accusing them of taking bribes from the railroad directors. The strike lead-ers were called upon to repudiate Burns' libels, and as they failed to do so, the newspapers boycotted the strike to the extent of ignoring the men's meetings. It is now suggested that the boyeott should be made general in regard to all of Burns' public

WORLD'S LABOR FXHIBITION.

It Is Set Down as a Speculative Scheme Will Fall Through.

LONDON, Jan. 31 .- It is probable that the scheme for a world's labor exhibition in leaders suspect that the promoters are quite ordinary speculators instead of philauthropists, filled with zeal for industrial progress, as the world has been given to under stand. The chief promoter is a man named Lavigerie, of whose financial and social standing nobody seems to know snything. A lot of money has been spent in the printing and mailing of elaborate circular, and some of these may have reached America. Intending exhibitors would be wise to wait awhil. British trade unions will not give their support to Lavigiere's project, and without their countenance any labor

exhibition here is foredcomed to failure. THE RULE FOR JURORS.

Judge Biddle's Decision in the Philadelph Interference Case.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—Further testi mony was heard to-day by Judge Biddle regarding the case of Thomas Beatty, foreman of the shoe manufacturers, Laird, Schafer & Mitchell, who have been arrested charged with obstructing the administration of justice in discharging Charles W. Peterson, one of his workmen for serving on the jury. When the evidence was concluded His

The offense of which Mr. Beatty is charged is a very serious one. If a man, every time he is subponned here, ran the risk of losing his means of support for himself and family, we could scarcely enforce the attendance of anybody with out considerable difficulty. We are always ready, on proper application, as far as banking institutions and large business establishments are concerned to relieve employes as far as lies in our power, but anything to prevent the attendance of the men because it may cause them temporary inconbecause it may cause them temporary inco venience cannot be tolerated for a momen On former occasions, according to the testi-mony, this firm had not been in the habit of re mony, this firm had not been in the nabit of re-fusing the men when called upon to perform the duty of jurymen and witnesses. I think in this case it has been established that there was justifiable cause for the discharge, and where that exists and the parties disclaim any inten-tion of wrong, I am not disposed to find fault with them in that regard. I discharge Mr. Beatty.

LONG IN LITIGATION.

Celebrated Ohio Railroad Case Reache the Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 31 .- Suit to revers the judgment of the Lucas county court in the case of Judge Stevenson Burke against the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad was filed in the Supreme Court today. The Lucas county courts found for Burke, the amount involved being about \$8,000,000. The case has had a long run in

the courts, and in each instance the finding

has been for Burke.

The case of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad Company against Caro-line E. Vennum, error to the Circuit Court of Belmont county, was filed in the Supreme Court. The defendant in error sued the company for \$2,000 damages. The action was based on the fact that the company built its tracks in such close proximity to her property in Martins Ferry that the cinders, dust, noise, and other inevitable effects made the house unprofitable. She recovered

A QUESTION TO BE SETTLED. North Dakota's Supreme Court Will Pass

on Original Packages. FARGO, N. D., Jan. 31.-The State Supreme Court is to hold a short term in this city during the next week, beginning Mon-

day. The most important case to be tried will be the test original package case, which is set for hearing on Monday.

The decision of the Court in this case will probably be not long delayed, as the Legislature will want an opportunity to make amendments to the existing law in case there is any necessity for so doing. The term of the Legislature is nearly half ex-

TILDEN IS NAMED.

He Gets the Appointment of Deputy Sec tary of State.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 31 .- A. L. Tilden, o Erie, has received the appointment of Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth

FEBRUARY

Smoked by Cleveland and Hill at the Manhattan Club Dinner.

PITTSBURG. SUNDAY.

THE PIPE OF PEACE

EACH COMPLIMENTS THE OTHER.

The Ex-President Feels That David Will Make a Good Senator.

FACE TO PACE AFTER THE BANQUET

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, Jan. 31 .- The dinner given by Colonel William L. Brown to the Governors of the Manhattan Club to-night was made noteworthy by the presence of both Governor Hill and Governor Cleveland. Considerable importance was attached to the dinner, owing to reports that it was to be a harmony dinner, so far as Governor Hill Scotland was a stand-up fight between the and Mr. Cleveland were concerned. And it was a harmony dinner.

The rival candidates for Presidental

nonors sat at the same board, exchanged elaborate compliments and shook hands at parting. When it was learned that invitations had been sent to both of these gentlemen, and that each had accepted without the knowledge that the other had been invited, a few wagers were laid that one of them would be prevented from attending. While both of them were present at the dinner, only Mr. Cleveland was there in time to greet the other guests before setting down to table. He arrived at 7 o'clock and was met in the main hall by Mr. Oelrichs, who led him up the grand stair case to a parlor on the second floor. At 7:40 the gentlemen marched into the library and took their places at a novel table that had been made expressly for the oceasion. There were gathered all the Governors and greetings were exchanged.

Governor Hills Arrival. Colonel Brown said that Governor Hill was engaged in reviewing the Twentysecond Regiment, and that by his request the dinner would not be delayed for him, as it would probably be late when he arrived. At 9 o'clock Governor Hill was annonneed. Colonel Brown and Mr. Oelrichs greeted him and ushered him into the room. There was a ripple of applause. The Governor bowed and took his seat on the right of Colonel Brown. The other guests on the Colonel's right were Calvin S. Brice, Daniel Gilbert, Edward Scheil, Robert MacLay, Robert Taylor, George G. Hanen, De Lancey Nicoll, J. Edward Simmons, C. C. Baldwin, Judge Allen, Commissioner Gilroy, Register Fitzgerald and Benjamin

President Coudert sat at the end of the table facing Colonel Brown. On the Colonel's left sat Lieutenant Governor Jones, Judges Vanbrunt, Lawrence, O'Brien and the scheme for a world's labor exhibition in London, to which reference was made here a London, to which reference was made here a Commissioner Cram. F. R. Pendleton, E. D. the waiters, and just then two masked men Farrell, Leicester Holme, John Hone, Jr., Walter Stanton, John T. Agnew and Grover Cleveland, Mr. Cleveland therefore facing Governor Hill across the length of the

Mr. Cleveland's Address The conversation during the dinner was general, and was confined to subjects foreign to politics. It was nearly 10 o'clock when the gentlemen highed their organs, and Colonel Brown rose and in a brief speech welcomed his guests. He then asked Mr. Cleveland to speak. Mr. Cleveland rose and talked for a few minutes. After some complimentary talk about the club, Mr. Cleveland, looking at Governor Hill, said that he was more than pleased to meet the distinguished gentleman, who was the honored guest of the club. The gentleman had been twice called to the office of Chief Executive of the State, and then had been ele vated to the higher office of Senator. As Governor he has always done his duty, and Mr. Cleveland had no doubt that in the higher office to which he had been called

would win the confidence of the people as Governor Hill's turn came next. He said that he wished to thank the honorable gentleman who had just preceded him for the kind words he had spoken. He considered it an honor to be praised so highly by one who had filled the highest office in the gift of the people, and had filled it with such honor to himself. He hoped that when his own term of office should expire, he might re-turn to the people of the State that had honored him, having won the same esteem

Cleveland and Hill Meet.

The guests of Colonel Brown rose together after the speechmaking was over, and desultory conversation was continued for the table Governor Hill and Mr. Cleveland each other, extended their right hands be hard to say which one initiated the movement to shake hands. They shook hands and remained in con-

solicitously after each other's bodily health. They separated with a slight bow. The dinner party shortly afterward broke up. It was then about midnight.

of Investigation.

LOOKING UP THE BANKS. First Meeting of the Legislative Committee

SPECIAL THE EGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.-The legislative committee to examine into the State banks and banking concerns and corporations acting under the law of Pennsylvania. which was appointed about a week ago, met in parlor O of the Lafayette Hotel this evening, Senator Robinson, of Delaware county, in the chair. The Delamater banking failure and the irregularities and dangers of depositing public money were the animating cause of the formation of such a committee by the Legislature, A rigid and exhaustive in-quiry will be made into the methods and financial standing of all such corporations. Last night the committee merely met for organization and to develop a plan for action. There were present Senators Robinson, Packer and Dunlap and Representatives Marchall, Walton, W. P. Morrison, Sands and Flad. On Monday the committee will start on their tors.

tee will start on their tour. THE NEW TARIFF RATES.

Last Day for the Withdrawal of Goods From

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, Jan. 31 .- To-day was the last day for the withdrawal of bonded goods from the warehouses under the old rates of duty. On the recommendation of the late Secretary Windom, the time for the collection of the old duties on these goods had been extended by Congress from October 6 to February 1. Mr. Windom was October 6 to February I. Mr. Windom was convinced in December that it would be wise to extend the time further to July I. But the silver legislation, the trouble over the force bill, and the bickering over the shipping bill left no time for Congress to entertain this proposition. The importers for a week or more have been withdrawing their goods and paying the duties. All of the importations affected except liquors

have been taken out of bond, and no dis-turbance of any kind has been perceptible turbance of any kind has been perceptible on the money market.

In the last week Collector Erhardt has received from duties \$5,608,211 49. This has been at the rate of nearly a million a day. The receipts for the month were only \$16,842,098 76, against \$15,289,513 22 for January, 1890. The increased receipts from duties last week over the week ending October 6, when the new tariff went into effect, was \$600,000. The most important item of the withdrawals consisted of \$4,000,000 an Summara tobacco.

GOOD FOR PITTSBURG.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO SECURES CONTROL OF THE P. & W.

Pittsburg no Longer to be Discriminated Against-The New Acquisition to be Double Tracked to Bear an Enormous Traffic-A New Freight Route. NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The control of the

Pittsburg and Western has been obtained by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The Baltimore and Ohio, it is understood has agreed that rates in the Pittsburg dis trict shall rise and fall with those in other districts, and that Pittsburg shall not be diseriminated against.

The Pittsburg and Western is to be doubled-tracked at once, in order to meet the demands of the new traffic which is to

crowd upon it. The Baltimore and Obio Railroad Company receives the Pittsburg and Western free from all floating debt and without the expenditure of \$1 in cash. From the beginning of the negotiation it was stipulated that payment should he made in stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Company at par. The new element which thus enters into

the Baltimore and Ohio Company and the through line to Chicago, will probably exert a commanding influence hereafter upon the general railroad situation of the country. The Baltimore and Ohio's through traffic, now going a circuitous route by way of Wheeling, is at once to be passed over the Pittsburg and Western line, saving nearly 100 miles haulage. The papers were signed in Baltimore to-day, Mr. Oliver, President of the Pittsburg and Western, having conducted the negotiations there during the last few days.

HEROES FOR CHEAP NOVELS.

One of the Boldest Robberies on Record at Kansas City. KANSAS CITY, Jan. 31 .- At 3 o'clock this morning there were three men in the saloon of Mossberker, Bedemen & Peck. They were the bartender, the night waiter and John T. Coughlin, an employe of Johnson & Co. At 3, two men entered the saloon and called for a drink. The bartender stepped down to get a bottle, and while in that position one of the customers

in league with the two strangers entered. One of them looked, after Coughlin, while the other pried open the cash drawer and They then formed the three saloon men in line and marched them out of the side door to a high rear fence, and made them stand close to the fence while the treasurer of the robbers searched the pockets of their victims and secured some \$40 in money, their watches and some jewelry. The robbers then jumped over the feuce and escaped. This is the fourth robbery of the kind that

On the occasion of the robbery of Mc-Shane's saloon, the proprietor was shot and killed when he offered resistance. A BLOW FOR CHICAGO'S CANAL.

The Tenstoes Have No Right to Constru

Made Land in the Lake. CHICAGO, Jan. 31 .- General George Smith, the attorney for the trustees in charge of the great canal which is to con nect Lake Michigan and the Mississippi submitted an opinion to-day that will have an important bearing on the future of the enterprise. He holds that under the law the commission has no authority to undertake real estate ventures, such as using ex-cavated material from the caual channel to fill in submerged lands on the lake shore and thereafter selling or leasing such madlands, to raise revenue for carrying on the construction or operation of the proposed

big water way. General Smith also holds that any attempt to have the State Legislature clothe the trustees with the powers indicated would be futile, as the jurisdiction of Congress to how far public waters shall be interfered with overrides all other authority

MORE SPANIARDS MASSACRED.

They Suffer Another Crush Calamity on the Caroline Islands, SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31 .- Advices from

Singapore report the arrival at Manilla of the Spanish steamer Juan with news of another terrible massacre of Spanish troops and residents in the Caroline Islands. It appears that the natives, without warn-

ing, fell on the Spanish garrison, killing some 90 soldiers and civilians. The Span-iards thereupon attacked the natives, fought with singular bravery, but were eventually driven into the jungle. The loss on the na-tive side is said to have been very large, but the Spanish commander was so morti-fied with his own losses that, in a moment of frenzy, he shot himself.

HEAVY SMOKE AND FOG.

They Cause a Fatal Rallroad Accident in Chicago's City Limits.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The Northwestern accommodation train on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad ran into the reas of the Momence passenger train shortly after 11 o'clock this morning. One passenger, Rube Adena, of this city was killed, and several others badly injured The cause of the accident was the dense smoke and fog, which was so thick at the time that nothing could be seen ahead.

IOS KINGS IN TROUBLE. James A. Smith and His Wife, of St. Louis,

· Charged With Embezzlement. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31 .- James A. Smith, of the firm of James A. Smith & Sons, the St. Louis ice king, was arrested to-day on a charge of embezzlement. The grand jury found an indictment

Governor Mellette May Be Obliged to Ap

against Mrs. Smith on evidence given by Charles P. Chotes, who charged Smith with fraudulently appropriating \$31,000 loaned the firm on a note. A LOCK THAT CAN'T BE PICKED.

point a Senator Himself. PIEERE, S. DAK., Jan. 31 .- If the Sens BANKER KEAN BACKS GUT. torial deadlock continues there is a possibility that no election will be held this ses The Proposed 35 Per Cent Settlement Postsion, and Governor Millette will appoint

poned Indefinitely. Senator Moody for two years.

The Independents stand firm, and declare that they prefer a Republican to hold the position for two years rather than to be compelled to yote for any Republican.

ARTIST MEISSONIER.

The Greatest Painter of the Modern French School Is Dead.

MADE A MILLION BY HIS BRUSH. Story of His Portrait of Mrs. Mackay Which

the Latter Destroyed. WHERE THE GREAT PICTURES ARE

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. PARIS, Jan. 31. - Jean Louis Ernest Meissonier, the famous painter, who had been ill for several days, died in this city

Jean Louis Ernest Meissonier was born February 21, 1815, of poor parents in the city of Lyons. His early history is obscure, and he has thrown no light upon it, but it known that he attended the studio M. Leon Cogniet. About 1834 made one of a group of five young struggling artists who have since come famous. These were Steinhel, Geoffroy Dechaume, the sculptor of the Corot monument at Ville d'Avry, Trimolet, the draughtsman, Daubigny, the great landscape painter, and Meissonier.

They agreed that four should work for noney, while for a whole year the fifth one should be free, supported by the others to produce some work of art, Meissonier himself was the first to break this arrangement by marrying the sister of Steinhel. It was then that Meissonier began book illustrating, and made the wood cuts for Curmer's edition of "Paul and Virginia" and "Lachaumiere Indienne." For each of these wood cuts he received \$4 or \$8, ac-

The Little Messenger. The exhibition of "The Little Messenger" in the Paris salon in 1836 first brought Meissonier into prominence. This was followed by the "Chess Players." Soon after e contributed wood cuts to the Royaument

Meissonier's life work is represented by some 420 pictures, valued at \$10,000,000. All of his pictures are very small, most of them being no larger than a sheet of letter paper. "Yet," says one critic, "they are marvels of sureness of hand and of photographic exactitude. The difficulty overcome is enormous, and of photographic exactitude. The difficulty overcome is enormous, and that is what most strikes you in Meissonier's work. To put the matter briefly, I might say that the pleasure given by Meissonier's work. sonier's pictures is rather moral and in-tellectual than sensuous and artistic. Indeed, in the painter's temperament the moral and intellectual qualities predominate largely over the artistic qualities, and the greatest of all of Meissonier's qualities is his conscientiousness."

Where the Pictures Are. Meissonier's pictures are now scattered over the world. Queen Victoria possesses one of the most highly valued, called "La Rixe." It was presented to the late Prince Albert by Napoleon III. in 1854. The late Sir Richard Wallace had in his celebrated Sir Richard Wallace had in his celebrated collection the earliest specimen of Meissonier's microscopic art, known as "The Visit to the Burgomaster." One of them, now in the Metropolitan Musuem in New York, was purchased by the late A. T. Stewart. It is entitled "1897," and depicts Napoleon, then at the height of his power, reviewing his cuirassiers at Friedland. The best known of all his works is "1814," which shows Napoleon on his retreat from Moscow.

When Mr. John Stetson, of the Boston applied to Meissonier to paint one. The great artist obtained the dimensions of the anvas, and by multiplying the ordinary size of his pictures, came to the conclusion that \$900,000 would be a fair price. Mr.

Stetson employed another artist. Painted Mrs. Mackay Homely, Some five years ago Mrs. John W. Mackay, wife of the millionaire bonanza king, sat to Meissonier for her portrait. When the work was finished she refused to accept it on the ground that it was not a good likeness, and made her ap-pear more homely than natural. The irascible painter applied to the French courti, which decided that Mrs. Mackay must take the picture and pay the artist \$20,000 for his trouble. Mrs. Mackay received it, then destroyed it.

This had the effect of driving Meissonier almost into convulsions. It was bad enough to say that he could not produce a woman's

face and dress with fidelity, but to destroy one of his priceless works of art was an outrage—all of which was very fully reporte in the papers at the time. The Best Prices Recorded. No painter in any age has himself re-ceived such prices for his work as Meis-sonier. Mr. Stewart paid \$60,000 for "1807" and took his picture out of the painter's studio. Mr. Secretan paid \$70,000 for "1814." Altogether Meissonier has received

nearly \$1,000,000 for his paintings, yet at

the time of his death he was supposed to be in embarrassed circumstances.

Meissonier was very unpopular with his brother artists. He was inordinately vain, peevish, and always grumbling that he was not paid enough for his work. He has quarreled and broken faith with his numerous rich patrons. At the exhibitions of the salon he was accustomed to swagger through the crowds of visitors dressed in a very eccentric manner in order to attract increased attention. But whatever may be said of the man himself, his work places him before the world as the greatest painter of the modern French school.

THE BANK WRECKERS AGAIN.

Work, Macfarlane, Pfeiffer and Dungan In dicted for Rehypothecation PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31 .- The grand ury yesterday found two bills of indict-

ment against George F. Work, John J. Macfarlane, Louis E. Pfeiffer and James S. Dungan, in one of which they are charged with rehypothecation of stocks and securities, taking, converting and applying the same to their own use, and in the other with conspiracy to make, circulate and publish false statements of the affairs of the bank. The grand jury also found two bills of in-dictment against James S. Dungan, in both of which he is charged with perjury. The perjury in these cases is alleged to have been committed in swearing to false and fraudulent quarterly returns of a bank to the Auditor General. Dungan is in prison. The bail of Pfeiffer, which was conditioned for the appearance at the January term of court, was formally forfeited yesterday, it being the last day of the term. Work, durbeing the last day of the term. Work, dur-ing the week, renewed his bail for appear-

ance at the next term of court.

The forfeiture of Pfeiffer's bail is regarded as a formal matter, and it is said that it will as a formal matter, and tells said that It will be renewed as soon as his surety, Watson F. Thacher, can come into court. Members of the press were not permitted to examine the indictments, as it was feared that if their contents were made public at this time it might interfere with the trial of the cause.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31 .- Next Monday was the date fixed upon by the friends and attorneys of the insolvent banker, S. A. Kean, for the settlement on a basis of 35 cents on

the dollar, to which it is understood a majority of creditors had consented.

To-day Attorney Morris, representing Mr.
Kean's backers, postponed the settlement indefinitely. The reason given is the delay of Judge Scales in deciding the status of the claims for money deposited with Kean dur-ing 30 days previous to the failure.

COLLEGE GIRLS FIGHT.

A BIG SNOWBALL BATTLE BETWEEN TWO CROWDS.

Special Acts of Bravery Displayed-Fair

Eyes Blackened and Golden Locks All

Rumpled-One Handsome Brunette Wh Never Flinched Under a Severe Fire. ISPECIAL THEEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. NORTHAMPTON, MASS., Jan. 31 .- Smith College girls have just had a novel experience. It was a snowball battle between the "Sophs" and "Freshies," and the former won after a spirited fight. The sonhs were led by Captain Wilcox and the fresh

ies by Captain Gain. The young ladies were dressed in their "gym" suits, and were prepared for a regular "rough and tumble racket." The signal for the commencement of hostilities was given by the gymnasium instructor, Miss Adams, and the fun began. Captain Wilcox's shot hit a daring fresh-Captain Wilcox's shot hit a daring fresh-man in the front rank directly in the right ear. A cheer went up from the fort and the old gold banner was waved aloft. But one shot does not win a battle. The freshmen had marched upon the campus with a determination to win the fort, and the flag, if they could in the half hour al-lotted to the battle. The most reckless sallied up to the reckless

sallied up to the very walls. Here they met a perfect volley of grapeshot, from which all but one tall, handsome brunette flinched. A bold sortie had been

brunette flinched. A bold sortie had been made, and so mores were mauling the daring besiege for a moment only. The freshme like a drove of prairie poning an a hand to the following the down and walked on the sophomore lieutenants. It is the cascades of hair came tumbling and one warrior's eye had a dismal a like Chicago and Pennsylvania recruits a stinguished themselves by special acts of bravery. When the bugie blew at the end, the sophomores held the fort with their golden banner still floating. banner still floating.

VICTORIOUS CHILEAN REBELS.

Rebels Demand the President's Fall. BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 31 .- Valdivia Port and the seaport town of Valdivia Chile are now blockthe war vessels of the insurgents. They are also blockading the island of Chiloe and the Chiloe Archipelago. A ship having Government troops on board appeared off Ancud. She hoisted board appeared off Ancud. She hoisted the British flag and tried, under that bunting, to land the troops she had on board. The insurgents, 'however, de-tected the stratagem and opened fire upon the Government vessel. The latter replied with rapid fire guns and small arm fire, but, after a sharp engagement, the Government vessel was disabled and had to leave the root of Ancud in the handles to leave the port of Ancud in the hands of

the insurgents.

President Balmaceda is now said to have announced his willingness to negotiate for terms of peace with the rebels, who seem to be victorious on all sides. The rebels insist that President Balmaceda must resign. Further advices are to the affect that after several skirmishes the Government troops succeeded in recapturing Pisagua. It is also learned that insurgents have occupied

CAM DEN'S MARRIAGE INDUSTRY. It Is Probably Doomed by a License Bill i the Legislature.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 31 .- Another sledge-hammer blow is aimed at the Camden marriage industry. Assemblyman Cole wields the sledge in the shape of a bill he introduced in the House on Monday night, providing for a license system. Major Woolman's bill passed the House, but died in a Senate committee as final adjournment was reached. It was killed, it has been alleged, by a strong lobby of Camden dominies and Justices of the Peace, but that

is denied by those interested.

Assemblyman Cole is in earnest, and he says his bill has good chances of going through. His measure is precisely that which the House Committee on Judiciary submitted as a substitute for the Woolman bill last winter. It provides for the issuance of a license to wed by the Surrogate of the county, and provides a penalty of \$100 for the performance of a wedding ceremony without a license. Mr. Cole says the Camden marriage industry is an outrange

LOST DIAMONDS FOUND. They Were Picked Up in a Los Angeles Park by a Chinaman.

Los Angeles, Jan. 31.—Recently L. M. Wagner lost \$12,000 worth of diamonds and other jewels. To-day detectives learned that a Chinaman found a sack of jewels in The Chinaman has been traced and most of the jewels will be recovered.

Reference. The issue of THE DISPATCH to-day consists of 20 pages in three parts. The first and part of the second are devoted to current news-local, telegraphic and cable-with the editorial, musical and sporting departments.

THE DISPATCH DIRECTORY.

Contents of the Issue Classified for Read

The special features are as follows PART II. The Indian Situation ...... CHARLES H. CRESSEY Resume of the Week. WILKIE
Wanamaker's Postal Ideas. FRANK G, CARPENTER A Very Old Soldier

.. HOWARD FIRE DESC

enealogy of a Tune.... Page 11. Educational Matters. Court News. For Sale Column. Art Exhibition The Want Column. Page 12. The Society World. The Grand Army.

Page 13. Real Estate Notices Local Trade News. Markets Henry Clews' Letter. Markets by Telegraph WILLIAM MONRILL Page 15 ne Gevsers ... 

PARTIIL South Sea Isles...... BOBERT LOUIS STEVENSON Wealth Is Divine....... BISHOF J. P. NEWMAN The Witch of Prague .....F. MARION CRAWFORD Page 19. Winiand, the Giant's Son. .

PAYSON. Women Wage Workers...

..... BESSIE BRAMBLE

worked, as in a slack time, the others might not be visited for some time?"
"I believe that is possible, but when I was fire boss, as I was for six years, I did

(Continued on seventh page.)

FIVE CENTS.

## DOWN IN THE DEPTHS.

The Legislative Investigating Committee Arrive at Mammoth and Begin to

FIND WHERE THE FAULT IS.

Entering the Mine, They Find Curious Things, Including

PECULIAR PRACTICE IN MINING,

Charred Posts and Coal Bear Witness to the Presence of Gas,

WHICH WAS THERE LONG BEFORE THIS

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, 1 MAMMOTH, PA., Jan. 31.-The Legislative Investigating Committee arrived here this morning, and began a practical investigation into the causes of the recent accident by making a lengthy and close inspection of the shaft mine. Their report will be of such a nature as will affect the practice of mining in the region, if not in the State, and there is not the alightest doubt that it will be thorough, and place the blame on the proper shoulders. The committee left this evening for Greensburg, where they will remain over to-morrow, and on Monday will return here early and begin taking evidence

on the case. A large number of witnesses have been subponned. The members of the committee traveled in a special car, arriving last night at 11 o'clock at Greensburg, where they lay over

until this morning. Names of the Committee The party is in charge of Sergeant at Arms George Hoopes, and includes Senators A. F. Thompson, of Dauphin county, and W. H. Hines, of Luzerne county; Representatives W. Scott Mullin, of Bedford; Elias Davis, of Schuyikill, and I. F. Farrell, of Clearfield, who composed the Investigating Committee. Ex-Representative James S. Sweeney, of Luzerne county, is the Secretary, and Frank Hall, of the Internal Affairs Office, is the official reporter, Representative Ellwood, of Westmoreland, accompanying the party as a guest, because of the strong interest he is taking in the matter. Willie Leary, chief page in the Senate, was present on duty, and a corps of enterers in charge of the necessary equipment for a four-days' trip made up the complement of the visiting legislator's party. The committeemen are all experienced and thoroughly practical miners, and bear themselves like men who will push the inquiry

to its furthest limits. After some conversation with Superintendent Keighley, in which they acquainted him with the authoritative nature of their mission, the committee held a short session, after which the visitors encased themselves in overalls and prepared to descend to the

Down Into the Mine. At the tipple they were 'joined by King, of Clearfield county, and Inspector William Jenkins, of the First district, who, with a half dozen of the mine bosses and leading employes, THE DISPATCH representative and another newspaper man, formed an exploring party which, at 13 o'clock was lowered into the bottom of the Shaft mine. Each man carried a safety lamp, and naked lights were conspicuous by their absence. Two and a half hours were spent in the subterranean passages, and fully five miles of ground was covered during the trip. Steps were at once directed towards the "dip," that portion of the Shaft mine where the explosion occurred. As near as could be gauged by the miners this part of the mine is back of the hill which overhangs the shaft, and is about 150 feet deep, being distant from the tipple about 1,400 yards. Incursion along the first entry from the "mine bottom"—a room about 15 feet wide and 8 feet high where the wagons are loaded onto the cage—for a distance of probably 300 yards, brought the explorers to the first vestiges of the accident.

The heavy beams supporting the roof
of the entry were lying on the track,
and heaps of debris, piled up against either

wall, showed how the solid masses of coal and slate had been torn asunder under the pressure from the exploding gas. Evidence of the Accident. Proceeding further, at a necessarily slow nace because of the obstructions in the way, empty wagons, some torn in pieces, others displaced from the rails, were found, and once in a while a broken dinner pail, some-times containing an untouched meal, bore sad testimony to some poor fellow's fate. Now and again gangs of three and four men were met with replacing the broken sills and posts, and doing so to the accompaniment of their jests and jokes with each other, illustrating—if illustration were needed— how usage and daily contact with danger so familiarizes the miner to it as to cause him to accept it as a matter of course, and give

it little thought. Tramping steadily along the silent, low and narrow passages, seemingly intermina-ble, the vicinity of the explosion was reached. The doors of flats were seen wrenched from their fastenings and the brattices were strewn along the tracks. The committee gave everything the closest scrutiny, searching for the fire bosses' marks and examining the manner in which the posts and sills were laid; looking for coked coal as indicating where the fire had been; and gazing closely at corners for evidences of the explosion through the soot on the coal.
"Those posts should rest on the bottom," said a committeeman. "See; the sills are supported from a short post resting on a place cut out of the wall about five feet from

the ground. That is bad practice, as the wall might be forced from under the post and let in the roof. That is unsafe work." How Workings Were Examined.

After a time a heading was reached.

Everything pointed to men having been at work very recently. A close examination failed to discover the fire bosses' mark of the 27th, which should have appeared if he had visited that particular heading. There was nothing to show that the explosion had eradicated it. On the other hand the figure "30," the relief party's mark, was discernible. A committeeman inquired from In-spector Jenkins as to the number of work-

spector Jenkins as to the number of workings in the mine.

"I cannot say for certain, but I suppose there are 100."

"Is it the practice for the fire boss to examine all the workings, or only those which are being worked?" inquired Mr. Farrell.

"I understand that it is usual for the fire boss to examine only those which the men are working at." are working at."
"Then if a dozen or so headings only are

not adopt that practice."

After a time the explorers had penetrated